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MISS FLORENCE J. WADE



Miss Florence J. Wade, youngest of the federal reserve chairmen of the women's Liberty loan committee, has achieved remarkable results in her campaign in the St. Louis district, her home. She originated the plan by which any person may buy Liberty bonds on a payment of 1 per cent of the amount subscribed and of 1 per cent a week thereafter until the bonds have been paid for.

U. S. MAY SEIZE COAL

Garfield Tells Operators Nation Has Right to Act.

Urges Leaders of Industry to Get Behind President in Fight Against Germany.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 25.—Harry A. Garfield, national fuel administrator, addressing coal producers from every field in the country here, urged leaders of the industry to lay aside all differences and get behind President Wilson in the fight against Germany. Mr. Garfield conferred with Joseph P. Guffey, national petroleum administrator; W. K. Field, president of the National Coal association, and David W. Kubn, Pittsburgh fuel director, before addressing the operators.

Mr. Garfield made no reference in his address to any possible increase in coal prices by the government or to the demand of miners in the Pennsylvania and Ohio fields for increased wages. "As a generation of men," said Mr. Garfield, "we have been trained in the rights of peace and resent any suggestion that the government can reach out and take hold of our interests. We are now a people at war. Is it any more violent that the government should reach out and take our sons from our homes and place them in grave danger and even demand sacrifice of life in maintenance of a principle our president has laid down? Is it more violent that our president should take over our wealth? The government has that right."

"I propose to produce fuel for the home and the factory in greater quantity than ever. I want you to set aside your competitive differences, make momentary sacrifices and stand behind the president in this time of emergency."

U. S. WILL BACK RUSSIA

No Worry Is Felt Over Loans, but Nation Must Fight.

Washington, Oct. 25.—The London Times statement that the Russian situation grows steadily worse, and that there is a growing fear in England that there is "need for revision of our financial and other commitments to our eastern ally," finds no pronounced response in Washington, although there is little more optimism here over the plight of Russia than in London.

The United States so far has lent Russia \$100,000,000.

"Russia is aware that to continue to obtain financial and other assistance from the United States she must continue fighting," an official said.

"There is no thought of abandoning Russia, especially in the United States, about the only member of the alliance that can render a maximum of help to her."

"The provisional government at Petrograd is known to be loyal to the allies, and the only question is its power to hold all Russia firm."

FEWER ATTACKS BY U-BOATS

Figures Show Big Reduction in Ship Losses.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The rapid passing of the U-boats effectiveness was strikingly set forth in figures made public by the shipping board. The statistics, compiled from records covering six months, show that of every 300 ships sailing in any of the submarine war zones, one is attacked. One out of every 125 attacked is sunk.

MICHAELIS OUT AS CHANCELLOR

Resignation Placed in Kaiser's Hands, According to Report in London.

OTHER CHANGES IN CABINET

Hefferich Is "Relieved" of His Old Job as Minister of the Interior—Germany Plans Grab of Holland.

London, Oct. 25.—A wireless Press message from Amsterdam asserts that Chancellor Michaelis has placed his resignation in the Kaiser's hands.

Hefferich Out of Old Job.

Amsterdam, Oct. 25.—A Berlin official statement says an imperial decree has been issued, transferring social, economic and political tasks from the ministry of the interior to the new imperial department of economics.

Vice Chancellor Hefferich is relieved of the administration of the ministry of the interior.

Under secretary of the interior and undersecretary of state (name missing) has been appointed minister of the interior.

Under Secretary of State Rudolph Schwander has been appointed secretary of state for the imperial department of economics.

In the second chamber the situation, with respect to the difficulty that has arisen between Holland and Great Britain over the transit of concrete materials through Holland from Germany to Belgium was explained by Jonkhoeur Loudon, the Dutch foreign minister.

He admitted the possibility that the military use the Germans were making of materials was not in conformity with the results of the Dutch inquiry into the matter, which naturally could not be extended to continual surveillance.

Holland, he said, was ready to examine all suggestions from England, but would consider it contrary to her dignity, as well as her neutrality, to evade, because of pressure exerted by one party, her duty toward another.

Plan Grab of Holland.

Copenhagen, Oct. 25.—The view of Admiral von Tirpitz, former German minister of marine, that the seizure of Belgium was the stepping-stone in extending control over Holland, was proclaimed by Herr Baumeister, the national liberal leader in the reichstag, and one of the pan-German stalwarts, in a speech at Hamburg. Quoting Von Tirpitz, Herr Baumeister said:

"If we control the Belgian coast, then the Netherlands will enter into our concern. If England-America retain the coast in their hands the Hollanders will enter into their concern."

It will be recalled that the late General von Bissing, governor-general in Belgium, in his memorandum on Belgium also intimated the necessity of extending German sway over Holland in preparation for Germany's next war.

Herr Baumeister said Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the former imperial German chancellor, was responsible for the convocation of the Austrian parliament, having advised the young emperor to take this step, which was the cause of the spread of the peace sentiment in Austria.

RUSHES TROOPS TO AID ITALY

French and British Infantry and Artillery Cross the Alps.

Washington, Oct. 25.—French and British re-enforcements are arriving daily at the Italian front, official Rome cables stated. The troop movement is being made by train from France. Large quantities of munitions and many artillery battalions accompany the infantry.

Rome, Oct. 24.—Italian troops repulsed a strong attack by Austrian and German forces in the Cadore region at Monte Piave, clinching the enemy defeat by clearing a section of the trenches which had been temporarily relinquished, the war office announced.

I. W. W. BLAMED FOR STRIKE

U. S. Officers Asked to Halt Further Trouble at Mines.

Chicago, Oct. 25.—Federal authorities are not only to be appealed to for an adequate coal supply for Chicago, but the department of justice is to be asked to hunt down I. W. W. agitators, socialists and other pro-German propagandists who are inciting the coal miners to strike. This is a precautionary move to prevent another walk-out. It has been learned the agitators are everywhere about the mines. In one shaft the chief strike agitator is an Austrian and in another it has been established that a German succeeded in causing the miners to walk out.



BRITISH AID TO RUSSIA FEARED

German Admiralty Is Sending Reinforcements to the Fleet in the Baltic.

MONSTER FLEET NOW THERE

Russian Naval Chief Makes Statement Showing Large Number of Enemy Vessels Now in Baltic—Russian Morale Is Good.

Copenhagen, Oct. 25.—Germany's sea forces in the Baltic have been split up into several squadrons and further operations upon a grand scale seem imminent.

Part of the German men-of-war are cruising in the Gulf of Riga and on the mainland, a second squadron is pushing northward toward the Gulf of Finland, while another powerful force is lying off the Sound, the narrow strip of water lying between Sweden and Denmark.

Additional reinforcements are being received by the German Baltic fleet, which indicates that the German admiralty fears that England will attempt to send a big fleet into the Baltic to aid the Russians.

The heavy naval losses sustained by the Germans evidently staggered them, as they had palpably underestimated the morale of the Russian sailors.

Huge German Fleet.

Petrograd, Oct. 25.—The gigantic size of the German fleet operating in the Baltic was shown by a statement given by the chief of the Russian naval staff, Count Caplan. He gives the disposition of the German ships as follows:

"In the region of Tagalatt, the cruiser Moltke, two battleships of the Kaiser type, sixty torpedo boats, five submarines and a score of trawlers."

"In the region of Suolund and the Korsaar coast, about 20 destroyers, a number of schooners, coal ships and transports."

"In the Gulf of Riga, four dreadnaughts of the Koenig type, six armored cruisers, two submarines and a great number of destroyers, torpedo boats and mine layers."

"At the entrance to the Gulf of Finland, northwest of Daggeport, three battle cruisers."

"All these forces are supported by strong reserves of super-dreadnaughts, zeppelins, airplanes and hydroplanes."

High Morale of Russians.

"More than two-thirds of the entire German fleet was concentrated against the small Russian sea forces in the straits between the islands at the entrance to the Gulf of Riga."

"The commander of the fleet, Admiral Bakroff, testifies to the high morale of the Russian sailors, despite the crushing superiority of the enemy."

Count Caplan in his report to the ministry of marine said that even on ships where insubordination had been most frequent, the sailors behaved as heroes.

Will Use Bronze Money.

Berne, Oct. 25.—The Swiss federal council has decided to issue 2,000,000 ten-centime pieces and 3,000,000 five-centime pieces in bronze owing to the shortage of nickel and copper. The coins will be withdrawn as soon as the present shortage of small money is relieved.

Seventy Trucks Lost in \$350,000 Fire.

Philadelphia, Oct. 25.—Fire destroyed the five-story garage of the Adams Express company, located in the center of the city. Seventy-five motor trucks were consumed in the blaze, which caused a loss estimated at \$350,000.

SECOND LIBERTY LOAN CLOSE TO \$3,000,000,000

DEFINITE REBUKE GIVEN BY LIBERTY TO GERMAN AUTOCRACY ON LIBERTY DAY.

Subscriptions To the Second Liberty Loan Brought the Total For the \$5,000,000,000 Drive Close To \$3,000,000,000 Or More.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—Liberty gave a definite, determined rebuke to German autocracy by swelling the second Liberty loan close to the \$3,000,000,000 mark. On Liberty Day, proclaimed by President Wilson, who started in the national work with his personal subscription of \$15,000, the people of the country rolled in their gold until the Treasury officials announced that \$1,731,088,000 worth of bonds had been reported bought. Their unofficial estimates, based upon the incomplete report, put the amount of the sales up to \$2,715,000,000, and this was made as a most conservative estimate. This estimate was made public by the Treasury Department.

"Indications are that Liberty Day subscriptions to the second Liberty loan brought the total for the \$5,000,000,000 drive close to \$3,000,000,000, but there is no official assurance that this mark was passed." The department's estimate was based upon returns and estimates from most of the 12 Federal Reserve Districts, filed by wire at 5 p. m., Eastern time.

At that hour, however, the campaign still was in full swing throughout the greater part of the country, tens of thousands of persons were standing in line at banks and other subscription agencies, and there was no reliable gauge by which the outpouring of dollars could be measured.

JACKIES TO MAN TRANSPORTS

To Insure More Efficient Operation in War Zone—Navy To Build Faster Ships.

Washington.—Bluejackets will man and naval officers will command army transports hereafter. Officials believe this will insure more efficient operation of the ships, particularly in the war zone, where the strain on a crew is greatest, and so lessen the risk of destruction by submarines. Decision to have the navy operate the transports is believed to have been hastened by the sinking of the transport Antilles, manned by civilians. The manning of the transports will make necessary a large increase in the naval personnel, and the General Board is understood to have recommended that the Congress be asked in December to authorize an additional 80,000 men—30,000 for the permanent naval forces and 50,000 for the period of the war. It was decided to have the Shipping Board operate all cargo vessels, including those carrying supplies for the armed forces abroad.

N. Y. FIRST TASTE OF WINTER

Serious Damage Caused By Wind and Rain—Craft Moored in Harbors Hit.

New York.—New York City and vicinity are to have their first taste of winter, according to the Weather Bureau. The city and its environs were swept by a terrific hurricane of wind and rain, which began about midnight and did not cease until afternoon. The rainfall was about two and a quarter inches. During the height of the storm a big American liner now in the Government service was blown upon the mud flats off Bedloe's Island. Tugs and a revenue cutter hurried to her assistance. It was reported she was not seriously damaged. Reports of falling trees, flag poles and electric wires came in from all parts of the city and vicinity. The storm drove tugs and barges along the water front to shelter in the nearest harbors. Between \$50,000 and \$100,000 damage has been done to small craft.

RECORD FOR RAW IMPORTS

Over Billion Dollars Worth of Foreign Material Received.

Washington, Oct. 25.—For the first time in the history of American trade the imports of raw materials passed the billion-dollar mark during the fiscal year 1917. According to statistics published by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the department of commerce, the exact total was \$1,109,855,040, a noteworthy increase over the \$948,825,500 in 1916 and the \$832,885,880 in 1915, the last normal year before the war.

MME. JOSEPH SIMON



Mme. Joseph Simon, wife of the French minister of finance, is one of the most charming and interesting of the foreign women who have accompanied their husbands to Washington when the latter were chosen as members of various missions. Mme Simon has been entertained extensively.

KILL WOMEN RIOTERS

Police Fire on Hungry Crowds in Austria.

Frontier Closed Owing to Serious Disorder in Many Towns—Plants Wrecked.

London, Oct. 25.—The Austro-Swiss frontier has been closed owing to the serious internal situation in Austria, according to an exchange telegraph dispatch from Berne.

Several munition factories were wrecked in recent food riots in Vienna, Presburg, Brunn and Laibach, the rioters being mostly women, the advices state.

The police report, according to the reports, fired on the crowds, killing and wounding many persons.

Washington, Oct. 24.—An Italian workman, interned in Germany since the beginning of the war, has escaped through the Alps to his own country with a report that the German people want peace and expect it to come in November. Laborers are threatening to leave the factories and the civil population is living under terrible conditions.

BERNSTORFF AID IS SEIZED

Federal Agents Arrest Baron Von Recklinghausen as Plotter.

New York, Oct. 25.—Bernstorff's secret representative in America and all his records and papers constituted part of a rich haul announced by the secret service here. The representative was Baron von Recklinghausen. His papers, it was hinted, gave a complete record of German plotting in the Irish rebellion, plans for a new revolt, and showed the source of a great fund of German propaganda money. They are under close scrutiny.

In addition to Recklinghausen, the American secret service arrested "Gen." Liam Mellows, one of the leaders of the Dublin revolt of 1916, and by its "tip" to British authorities, aided the taking into custody at Halifax, N. S., of Dr. Patrick McCarton, another Sinn Fein leader. The arrests, with full evidence taken in connection therewith, show that the American secret service undoubtedly moved in time to prevent consummation of plans for another Dublin Sinn Fein revolt next Easter.

RHINE CITIES EXPECT RAIDS

Germans Mount Sky Guns in Preparation for Reprisal Air Attacks.

Geneva, Switzerland, Oct. 25.—All German towns and cities along the Rhine are expecting reprisal air raids. The number of sky guns has been doubled. The mayors have summoned meetings to explain precautionary measures to the population, who are advised to keep calm. Sirens have been mounted on churches and from them the alarm will be sounded.

HAS ENDED 300 STRIKES

Large Number of Labor Controversies Settled Since War Began.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 25.—About 300 strikes or labor controversies, involving 700,000 men directly and 800,000 indirectly, have been settled by federal mediators of the department of labor since war was declared. Only 45 attempts to mediate were unsuccessful and 100 cases are pending.